1.	Diagnosis:						
2.	Condition: VSI SI NSI Category: Nation/Service (e.g., US/USA, HN/IA)						
3.	Allergies: Unknown NKDA Other						
4.	Monitoring						
	4.1.	Vital signs: Q hrs					
	4.2.	Urine output: Q hrs					
	4.3.	Transduce bladder pressure Q hrs					
	4.4.	I. Neurovascular/Doppler pulse checks Q hrs					
	4.5.						
	4.6.	Neuro checks: Q hrs					
	4.7.	Cardiac monitor: Yes / No					
5.	Activit	у					
	5.1.	BedrestChair Q shift Ad lib Roll Q 2 hrs					
	5.2.	Passive ROM to UE and LE Q shift					
	5.3.	Spine precautions:C-Collar /C-SpineTLS Spine					
6.	Wound Care						
	6.1.	NS wet to dry BID to:					
	6.2.	Dakin's wet to dry BID to:					
	6.3.	VAC dressing to75 mm Hg125 mm Hg					
	6.4.	Abdominal closure drains to LWS					
	6.5.	Other:					
7.	Tubes/	/Drains					
	7.1.	NGT to LCWS or OGT to LCWS					
	7.2.						
	7.3.	Foley to gravity					
	7.4.						
	7.5.	,,					
_	7.6.	Chest tube to:20 cm H <sub>2</sub> O suction (circle: R L Both) orWater seal: (circle: R L Both)					
8.	Nursing						
	8.1.	Strict I & O and document on the JTTS Burn Resuscitation Flow Sheet Q 1 hr for burn > 20% TBSA					
	8.2.	Clear dressing to Art Line/CVC, change Q 7D and prn					
	8.3.	Bair Hugger until temperature > 36° C					
	8.4.	Lacri-lube OU Q 6 hrs while sedated					
	8.5.	Oral care Q 4 hrs; with toothbrush Q 12 hrs					
	8.6.	Maintain HOB elevated 45°					
		Finger stick glucose Q hrs					
	8.8.	Routine ostomy care					
	8.9.	Ext fix pin site care Trach site care Q shift					
	8.10.	Incentive spirometry Q 1 hrs while awake; cough & deep breath Q 1 hr while awake					
9.	8.11. <b>Diet</b>	nrcentive spirometry Q 1 hrs while awake; cough & deep breath Q 1 hr while awake					
Э.		NDO					
	9.1.	NPO					
	9.2.	PO diet					
	9.3. 9.4.	TPN per Nutrition ordersTube Feeding:@mL/hr ORAdvance per protocol					
10		Tube Feeding:@mL/hr ORAdvance per protocol desuscitation (%TBSA > 20%)					
10.							
	10.1.	If available, initiate Burn Navigator™ computer decision support system and follow prompts on screen. System					
		will provide <u>recommendations</u> for burn fluid resuscitation, provider should use clinical judgment and consider					

entire clinical scenario when interpreting recommendations.

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	10.2.	Start initial infusion of Lactated Ringers (LR) atml/hr IV (10 x % TBSA >40 kg <80 kg) (Add 100 ml/hr for
		every 10 kg > 80 Kg)
	10.3.	Titrate resuscitation IVF as follows to maintain target UOP (Adult: 30-50 mL/hr; Children: 1.0 mL/kg/hr)
		<ul> <li>Decrease rate of LR by 20% if UOP is greater than 50 mL/hr for 2 consecutive hrs</li> </ul>
		• Increase rate of LR by 20% if UOP is less than 30 mL/hr (adults) or pediatric target UOP for 2 consecutive hrs
	10.4.	If CVP $>$ 10 cm $H_2O$ and patient still hypotensive (SBP $<$ 90 mm $H_2O$ ), begin vasopressin gtt at $0.02-0.04$ Units/min
	10.5.	Post burn day #2 (Check all that apply)
		Continue LR at mL/hr IV
		Begin@mL/hr IV for insensible losses
		Start Albumin 5% at mL/hr IV ((0.3 – 0.5 x %TBSA x wt in kg) / 24) for 24 hrs
11.	IVF (%	<b>TBSA ≤ 20%):</b> LRNSD5NSD5LRD5 .45NS+ KCI 20 meq/L @mL/hr
12.	Labora	tory Studies & Radiology
	12.1.	CBC, Chem-7, Ca/Mg/Phos: ON ADMITDAILY @ 0300
		PT/INRTEGLactate:ON ADMITDAILY @ 0300
		LFTsAmylaseLipase: ON ADMITDAILY @ 0300
		ABG:Q AM (while on ventilator)
		Triglyceride levels after 48 hours on Propofol
		Portable AP CXR on admission
		Portable AP CXR Q AM
13.	Prophy	
		Protonix 40 mg IV Q day
		Lovenox 30 mg SQ BID OR Heparin 5000 U SQ TID starting
		Pneumatic compression boots
14		tor Settings
	14.1.	-
		FiO <sub>2</sub> :%
	14.2.	
		Tidal Volume: cc
		PEEP:
		Pressure Support:
		Insp Pressure:
		I/E Ratio:
		APRV: Phi Plow Thi Tlow FiO <sub>2</sub> :%
		Maintain patient in soft restraints while on ventilator
		Wean FiO <sub>2</sub> to keep SpO <sub>2</sub> > 92% or PaO <sub>2</sub> > 70 mmHg
15.		sia/Sedation/PRN Medications
	15.1.	Analgesia/sedation goal is Richmond Agitation Sedation Scale (RASS), scale below, of 0 (alert and calm) to -3
	13.1.	(moderate sedation). Hold continuous infusion for RASS of -4 (deep sedation) or higher.
	15.2.	Propofol gtt at mcg/kg/min, titrate up to 50 mcg/kg/min.
	15.3.	Fentanyl gtt atmcg/hr titrate up to 250 mcg/hr; for analgesia may give 25-100 mcg IVP Q 15 minutes
	13.3.	for acute pain or burn wound care.
	15.4.	Morphine gtt atmg/hr, titrate up to 10 mg/hr, for analgesia may give 2-10 mg IVP Q 15 minutes for
	13.4.	pain or burn wound care.
	15.5.	Versed gtt at mg/hr, titrate up to 10 mg/hr; may give 2-5 mg IVP Q 15 minutes for acute agitation or
	13.3.	burn wound care.
	15.6.	Ativan gtt atmg/hr, titrate up to 10 mg/hr; may give 1-4 mg IVP Q 2-4 hours for acute agitation.
	15.7.	Important: Hold continuous IV analgesia/sedation at 0600 hrs for a RASS of -4 or -5. If further analgesia/sedation
	13.7.	is indicated, start medications at ½ of previous dose and titrate for target RASS.
	15.8.	Morphine 1-5 mg IV Q 15 minutes prn pain
		Fentanyl 25-100 mcg IV Q 15 minutes prn pain
		Ativan 1-5 mg IV Q 2-4 hrs prn agitation
		Percocet 1-2 tablets po Q 4 hrs prn pain Tylenol mg / Gm PO / NGT / PR Q hrs PRN for fever or pain
		Morphine PCA: Program (circle one): 1 2 3 4
	1.3.1.5	WIGHT FLA. FIURIAN IGNERAL 1 / 3 4

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- 15.14. \_\_\_\_Zofran 4-8 mg IVP Q 4 hrs PRN for nausea/vomiting 15.15. \_\_\_\_Dulcolax 5 mg PO / PR Q day PRN for constipation

## 16. Specific Burn Wound Care

2 consecutive hours

- 16.1. Cleanse and debride facial burn wounds with Sterile Water or (0.9% NaCl) Normal Saline Q 12 hrs, use a washcloth or 4x4s to remove drainage/eschar
- 16.2. Cleanse and debride trunk and extremities with chlorhexidine gluconate 4% solution (Hibiclens) and Sterile Water or Normal Saline, before prescribed dressing changes
- 16.3. Change fasciotomy dressings and outer gauze dressings daily and as needed; moisten with sterile water Q 6 hours and as needed to keep damp, not soaking wet.

Face & Ears	(AVS)
Bacitracin ointment BID &PRN	( *** )
Sulfamylon cream to ears BID & PRN	
5% Sulfamylon solution dressing changes Q AM & moisten every 6 hrs	()
Bacitracin ophthalmic ointment: apply OU Q 6 hrs	18% 1
BUEs & Hands, BLEs, Chest, Abdomen & Perineum	
Silvadene cream Q AM & PRN (deep partial & full thickness)	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
Sulfamylon cream Q PM & PRN (deep partial & full thickness)	1// 300 \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
5% Sulfamylon solution – change Q AM & moisten Q 6 hrs (superficial burns)	ox ox ox
Silver nylon dressing and moisten with sterile water approximately	
every 6 hrs PRN; dressings may be left in place for 72 hrs)	] 2   2   2   2   2   2
Back	
Silvadene cream Q AM & PRN (deep partial & full thickness burns)	.\\/
Sulfamylon cream Q PM & PRN (deep partial & full thickness burns)	) / ( )/
5% Sulfamylon solution dressings changed Q AM and moisten Q 6 hrs	and the second
Silver nylon dressing and moisten with sterile water approximately	Anterior Posterior
every 6 hrs PRN; dressings may be left in place for 72 hrs)	Rule of Nines to calculate initial burn size
17. Other Orders	
17.1	

Score	Classification	RASS
4	Combative	Overly combative or violent; immediate danger to staff
3	Very agitated	Pulls on or removes tube(s) or catheter(s) or has aggressive behavior toward staff
2	Agitated	Frequent non-purposeful movement or patient – ventilator dyssynchrony
1	Restless	Anxious or apprehensive but movements not aggressive or vigorous
0	Alert and calm	
-1	Drowsy	Not fully alert, but has sustained (more than 10 secs) awakening, with eye contact, to voice.
-2	Light sedation	Briefly (less than 10 secs) awakens with eye contact to voice
-3	Moderate sedation	Any movement (but no eye contact) to voice
-4	Deep sedation	No response to voice, but any movement to physical stimulation
-5	Unarousable	No response to voice or physical stimulation

**18.** Notify Physician if: SBP < \_\_\_\_\_, MAP < \_\_\_\_\_, HR < \_\_\_\_ or > \_\_\_\_\_, SaO<sub>2</sub> < \_\_\_\_\_%, T > \_\_\_\_\_, UOP < 30 mL/hour for

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